

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from the health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Definitions:** MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow. TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Abbreviations:** ppt: parts per trillion • ppb: parts per billion • ppm: parts per million • N/A: not applicable • NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit • MFL: million fibers per liter • nd: not detectable at testing limits • pci/l: pico curies per liter, a measurement of radioactivity.

**Radon:** Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water. Samples were taken in 2004.

### TEST RESULTS

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Violation (y/n)</i>	<i>Level Detected/ Range of Detection</i>	<i>Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Radon Tested in 2004	N	1800	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the Sources serving this communities water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on June 10, 2005 are as follows:

	High	Medium	Low
<b>Source 1</b> Alton Central Fire Station Well G.P.W.	2	4	6
<b>Source 2</b> Levey Park Well G.P.W.	2	4	6
<b>Source 3</b> Jones Field Well G.P.W.	2	3	7

The complete assessment report is available for review at Alton Water Works Office, 67 Frank C. Gilman Highway, Alton, NH. For more information call Superintendent Richard Quindley at (603) 875-4200 or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water Source Water Assessment Program web site at [www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp](http://www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp).

## ALTON WATER WORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2007

### What is the water quality of my drinking water?

Alton Water Works is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe to drink, and meets or exceeds Federal and State Drinking Water standards, as specified by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

One of two samples taken on November 8, 2006, tested present for total coli form. Three repeat samples taken on November 17, 2006 showed no total coli form present. Repeat sample taken in December also showed none present.

### Microbiological Contaminants

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS					
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected Violation Yes or No	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coli form Bacteria	Yes	> 40 samples 5% are positive, < 40 samples one is positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coli forms are bacteria that are naturally present and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coli forms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

### What is the source of my water?

Our water is pumped as ground water from three wells. One is located on Route 140 adjacent to the Fire Station. Another well is located off Route 11 in Alton Bay behind the Levy Park and the third well is at Jones Field.

### Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### How can I get involved?

For further information, contact Richard Quindley, Superintendent, at (603) 875-4200, or write c/o Alton Water Works, Box 803, Alton, NH, 03809. The Alton Water Works Board of Commissioners holds meetings opened to the public at 9:30 A.M., on the forth Wednesday of every month at the office, which is located at 67 Frank C. Gilman Highway, Rt. 140, next to the Fire Station.

### Other Information

The Alton Water Works was purchased by the town in 1921 for the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500.00). At the time water was being pumped from Lake Winnepesaukee. The first well was installed in 1938 on Route 140 next to the Central Fire Station. At that time the reservoir on Route 28 was built. The second well behind Levey Park was installed in 1968. The #1 well pumps water at a rate of 160 gallons per minute. The #2 well pumps at a rate of 300 gallons per minute. In April of 2004 the new well at Jones Field was put on line. This well can produce up to 500 gallons per minute. A lot of the original piping has been replaced but some is still in use in the Alton Bay area. The Water Works also supplies water to, and maintains 61 fire hydrants. MTBE: In 2005, 3 wells were tested for MTBE. The results showed that no levels were detected. Presently our water is being treated with sodium hydroxide which raises the P.H. This is done to reduce the amount of lead and copper that leaches from plumbing pipes and fixtures. We also add chlorine to insure that there are no bacteria.